



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF BOOKS.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA. *Tenth Annual Report: 1888-89. With Appendices on the recent progress of archæology* by ALFRED EMERSON, HENRY W. HAYNES, and AD. F. BANDELIER. 8vo, pp. 108. Cambridge, 1889; John Wilson and Son.

While the Institute had considerably increased its membership during 1888-89 and the separate societies into which it is divided had shown unusual activity, there was not very much material for a report, owing to delay in the publications of Messrs. Clarke and Bandelier and the fact that the Institute is at present reserving its funds for some future excavations. The salient feature of the report is the first paper in the appendix on *Recent Progress in Classical Archæology*, by Alfred Emerson, Professor of Greek in Lake Forest University. It covers the last ten years, beginning with Olympia and closing with the Athenian akropolis. It is only when all the facts are thus grouped by a skilled and familiar hand that their collective importance can be grasped. Pergamon, Myrina, Assos, the exploration of Asia Minor, Cyprus and Crete, and the unexpected Greek finds in Egypt, are all taken up in turn. The share in carrying on and illustrating all this work taken by the German, French, Italian, English, and American Schools and Academies and archæological reviews, is set forth. The picture is an interesting one. The climax is reached on Greek soil in the excavations of Epidauros, Eleusis, Mykenai, Delos and Athens. A more concise account of corresponding work in American archæology is given by Professor Henry W. Haynes. It is largely devoted to an enumeration of the works that have been published during the past few years: the work of Messrs. Bandelier, Putnam, Powell and his associates in the Bureau of Ethnology, especially Professor Cyrus Thomas. Mr. A. F. Bandelier then contributes a short account of archæological work in Arizona and New Mexico during 1888-89.—A. L. F., JR.

WILLIAM H. GOODYEAR. *A History of Art for classes, art-students, and tourists in Europe.* Second Edition, 1889. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago.

This brief history is intended to be an elementary guide to the subject. If brevity were always the soul of wit, it should be rated very high. Of its 352 pages more than half are occupied by illustrations; in the remaining hundred and fifty odd pages of text a cursory glance is taken at the